Arrival of the Ilansa and Etna, with Four Days Later News.

How the American Rebellion Influences the Politics of France.

Foreign Intervention Again Canvassed in Paris.

Napoleon's Opinion of Newspaper Corspondents in War.

PRUSSIAN MILITARY MEN FOR AME, ICA

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS IN INDIA.

The Czar's Troops in Herat and Marching on Mandahar, S.C.

The screw steamer Etna, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at noon on the 30th ultime, and Queenstown on Liverpool at noon on the 30th ultimo, and Queenstown on the lat inst., arrived here at half-past seven last night. The news is one day later than that by the Hansa making the full report four days later.

The London Times of May 1 (the latest) learns by private letters that General McClellan's object is to land a regular siege train under most difficult circumstances. His troops are greatly irritated by the conduct of the government towards their favorite general. He has all completed, and he had taken the field to execute them. not acted with perfect loyalty towards his old comrade and recent commander. He, as well as General Banks. is now free to report directly to the War Department, and to receive orders from Mr. Stanton exclusively, Serious consequences may arise from Mr. Stanton's re cent degradation of General McClellan to the post of a der of a corps d'armie.

The screw steamer Hero, from Hull, for Nassau, N. P., after calling at Queenstown for coal. &c., had taken her departure, with the intention, it was supposed, of at-tempting to run the blockade at one of the Southern

The London stock exchange and the royal exchange were to be closed on the lat of May, and a general cessa tion of business in the city, in consequence of the opening of the exhibition. The various banking houses see an hour earlier-namely, at three o'clock. The London Times, in a critical review of the sculpture

n the London Exhibition, says:-In 1861 the Greek Slave, the work of an American ar-tiat, carried off all the honors of sculpture, and again, on this occasion, we think the laurels will be awarded to another American student, Mr. Slorey, who has sent two noble groups from his studio at Rome. One figure is that of Cleopatra, the other a Sybil. As yet, nothing has some into the building which approaches them in originality of conception or power of execution.

Another American artist, Mr. Mozier, also sends one or two fine figures, though much behind those of his fellow countryman, Mr. Storey.

A banquest had been given on board the guardship Majestic, at Liverpool, to Captain Judkins, to congratulate him on his appointment as the first honorary lieu-

tenant in the royal naval reserve.

The Emperor of Russia having demanded that the Nuncio whom the Pope was to send to St. Petersburg. should maintain his relations with the clergy in Russia only through the Minister of Public Worship, the Pope had determined not to despatch the Nuncio to St. Peterr

London to Earl Canning, late Governor General of India. The British Board of Trade returns for March show a decrease of 11% per cent compared with last year. On the three months the decrease is 4% per cent, and nearly 10 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1860. The beaviest decline is still in some of the textile manufactures, particularly cotton goods. During the month of April an average improvement of about 1 per cent has taken place in railway securities. Consols have advanced % per cent, which is nearly equivalent to the accruing interest. The range of prices was % per cent. A rise of % has been established on the Paris Bourse during the month. The traffic returns of the Great en Railway show an increase of £2,375, and the Great Northern an increase of £324.

Our Paris Correspondence.

The Parisian Journals on American Affairs-Positions of the French Necespapers-Prospect of European Interven-tion-Stidell Hard at Work-M. Mercier-The Two Co-

The usual dulness and stupidity of Parisian journalism has been broken in upon during the past week by quite a lively little discussion of American affairs among all the

It was opened by the Journal des Debats, the most re spectable and most ably edited of all the French morning journals, in an article on Thursday morning last, a copy of which I sent you. In this article the Journa started out with the assertion that the recent victories of the federal army gave reason to believe that the war would soon be over, and be ended by the submission of the Southern States; and in view of this event it then pointed out some material changes which it thought should be made in our form of government, in order to prevent any such catasthe Constitutionnel, which, in an article on Saturday last in which it claims that the battle of Corinth was by no means a federal victory, and that there is no hope of speedy solution of our present difficulties, charges upon position in relation to our affairs since September last when, in an article upon them, it said:—"The Union i, gone; the North has but to resign itself before the set-tled determination of the South, as before an inexorable fatality;" and then asks, "Now, what has taken place in the interval of these two articles" Has the federal army gained any grand and decisive victory No, but the staff of General McClellan has augmented it-self with two aids-de-camp. That is the miracle of the conversion." Those who know the status of the Journa des Debats among the Paris newspapers will understan the sarcasm of the Constitutionnel. Ever since the de-thronoment of Louis Philippe the Journal, although it has been conducted with such masterly skill and caution as never to have received but a single avertisement, has always been understood to be the organ of the Orleans party, which in France is the respectable liberal party, and there is some truth in the Constitutionnel's assertion that since the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres entered the federal army the Journal des Debats has ex hibited a great deal more enthusiasm in our behalf than

ciating the articles of the Paris newspapers upon Ameri-can affairs, that all the journals which pass for possessing of the South, while all those which have been earnest in our behalf are known as "opposition jour nais." The former are the Constitutionnet, the Patric and the Pays. The Constitutionnet is supposed to derive its inspirations from Count Walewski, Minister of State, and the Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior; formerly director of the department of the press, and now a Senator and an intimate perfriend and adviser of the Emperor. The Patri and Paye, it is well known, were subsidized in behalf of in Paris, and since then have been made been sent over from America and manufactured here, for the purpose of prejudicing our cause in the eyes of

Poirts peamed to have cooled down in its enthusiasm as unserapulous as ever, and it is well known that the editor is a constant visitor at Mr. Slidell's, and h of the matter published in it is furnished by the Confederate "ambassador" himself.

So much for the journals opposed to us. These upon our side are, as I have already mentioned, the Debat. the organ of the Orleanists; the Presse, liberal and opposition, of slightly republican tendencies; the Siecle, libe-

ral and strongly republican, the journal of the largest circulation (60,600) of any in France, and the organ of the industrial classes, and the Opinion Nationals, our staunchest and most earnest friend. This latter journal was established two years ago last August, and it was well understood at the time that a considerable portion of the capital to found it was furnished by the late ocie, and that upon his death his interest in it was transferred to his son, the Prince Napoleon, whose organ, indeed, it is now supposed to be. Its principal characteristics are generally liberal views upon all political subjects, an intense hatrod of England, and a strong love for our country, in the manifestation of which it has never wavered—even during the exciting discussions upon the Trent affair, when the Presse recused to receive any more articles from M. Juif, who had been writing in our behalf, and published others which were conceived in a bitter spirit of opposition. The Opinion was urging upon France the necessity of avoiding any coalition which would have a tendency to crush the growing power of our country and to strongth-

on that of perfide Albion.

The Patric of Saturday gives the Journal des Debais a of the London Post. The Steele inquires if the presence of the 'two aids-fe-camp' in question has not had some influence upon the course which the Patric has recently pursued; and the Constitutionnel of yesterday contains number two of the "War in America," in which, after number two of the "was in America," in washing Mr. Glad-maintaining the right of secession, praising Mr. Glad-sione and the Morsing Post, and damning the Journal des Debats, it closes as follows:—"The people of America fight, but the people of France suffer; the American bat-tle fields are covered with dead, but the industrial battie fields of Europe are covered with wounded. And, unfortunately, so long as the war continues in America, so long will the suffering last in France and Fagland. We have then the right to say to the Journal des Debats You mislead public opinion in pretending that the war between the South and the North is nearly finished. We enlighten it in saying that such is not the case, and that even if the armies of the South should be van-quished the South would not be subjugated."

The sudden and unanimous demonstration in behalf of the South made by the government journals, coming simultaneously with the article in Lord Palmerston's organ and the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied with the news which reached us yesterday by telegraph, that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond, men here, with the fear that France and England are ing between the two governments within the peat week in relation to this matter there is no doubt, and it is generally believed in well informed circles that distinct generally believed in well informed circles that distinct propositions have been again made by the English Cabinet that France should join her in breaking the block-ade, and opening a trade with the South. Thousenel and Rouher, the Minister of Commerce (who was converted to secessionism by Butler King), have, it is said, arged the Emperor to assent to the English propositions; but the Emperor, advised by our staunch friend, the Prince Napoleon, still says No." In the meantime Mr. Stidell is working like a beaver with Senators and other men in position, and on Saturday last had a prolonged interview with M. Thoucier's visit to Richmoud, it may be merely in the French tobacco interest. The agent of this government in Richmend has a large quantity of tobacco on hand; and, with the reasonable prospect that the city will be taken by our troops, or possibly burned by the fleeing robets, it would not be strange if M. Mercier had gone to protect the French tobacce, and attend to its removal to the French vessels.

Now that the Emperor has prorogued the legislative monstration from his Majesty upon American affairs, which may come at any moment.

fused and amused with the classic and ancient names of our Western towns—our "Memphises" and "Cairos," and "Athenses" and "Corinths." You know they have been having a small revolution in Greece, and a few days since a provincial journal published the following lucid paragraph, headed:—"The latest news from Greece." "At the moment of going to press we have received a lele-graph despatch announcing that a battle had taken place at Corinth, and that the rebels had been crushed;" and then adds the sepient journalist, "Thus, it may be hoped. is terminated the insurrection which for a moment me naced the throne of King Otho."

We have been having some days of summer weather, and on Saturday last the thermometer reached eighty. five degrees of Fahrenheit.

The American Question in France.
OFINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS.
The leading French journals continue their controversy about American affairs, the Constitutionness, the Pays, and the Patric (the three semi-official organs of the government) showing their sympathies for the se. coded States, while the organs of the liberal party—the Sicce-Athe Opinion Nationale and the Journal des Detats openly advocate the cause of the North. The latter

Siccle 4the Opinion Nationale and the Journal des Debattopopuly advocate the cause of the North. The latter journal is accused by the Constitutions of being so strongly in favor of the Union only since the addition of two new aids de-camp to the staff of Gen. McCielles. What right, says the Constitutions of last the North to impose its government on the South when the latter is unwilling to submit to it? When France was fighting for the foundation of the United States the principle contended for by the Americans was that "governments can exist only by the consent of those who are governed." The Northern States call the Seutherners releis because they want to seceed from the Union: but they should remember that out of nineteen Northern States eight at least have sustained the right of secession. The seven which are called New England States proclaimed, in 1814, that they would leave the Union if previous to the lat of April, 1815, peace was not restored with England. And the same remark may be applied to Pannayivanis, where a tax on the distilleries was sufficient to raise the secession flag even under the Presidency of Washington, the Father of the country.

We have, therefore, says the Constitutionnel, the right to say to the Journal des Debats you mislead public opinion when you induce it to believe that the struggle between the North and the South is nearly at an end. We enlighten it when we state that such is not the case, and that, even were the Southern armies defeated, the South would not be subdued.

The Page, after having repeated that slavery was but a new incident, brought forward by Mr. Seward for the necessities of the war, gives it as its opinion that the producers of the South have separated from the manufacturers of the North on account of the Morthit tail, which imposed a du'y of nearly sixty per cent on European manufactured articles, thus placing the American conflict, her political traditions cannot allow her to remain indifferent in the question of the principle involved in the struggle. Th

in making a choice; we have done so a long time ago and porsist in it, without any necessity to justify it, and less to excuse it before public opinion.

THE OBJECT OF M. MERCHER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND. [From the Paris (April 28) correspondence of the Nord, of Brussels.]

The question of who won the last battle is not, however, of most importance for the present; it is in the excursion to Richmond of M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington. This excursion has a political bearing which cannot be overlooked, and, if any final settlement does not issue therefrom, the French Minister will at least make some openings to the Congress of Richmond. Every one is aware of the fact that, the not senson being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being near at head, the strategical operations will soon being a time aiready they have endeavored to decide by war. I may be mistaken in my opinion-but I believe that the ond of the war will be the result of that trip, or that it is at least the beginning of the end.

The Pars Opinion Nationale of April 29 says that the language of the official journals and the general tone of a correspondence published by the Moniters resign thead to approse that a new attempt to reconcile the North and the South was the object of M. Mercier's sudden departure for Richmond.

FEELING OF THE CHURCH FOR THE UNION.

[From Galignani's Messenger, April 30.]

The letter addressed some days back by the Rishop of Orienns to the clergy of his diocese to the propers the four militions of staves whom the President of the United States, in his Message of March S, proposed to Congress to restore to fre

the supremacy.
THE MODERATION AND COMING TRIUMPH OF THE

THE MODERATION AND COMING TRIUMPH OF THE UNION.

(From the Paris Debats, April 30.)

Let those who accuse the North of ambition and so verity be sincere: they would have overwhelmed the North with their contempt (and justly so) if the North hal resigned itself to the ruin of that was empire within a struggle. "See," would they have said, "how democracies are incapable of defending themselves, and what cowardice was concealed by the prond language of those traders of New York and Boston!" Those who were charged by a regular election with the heavy responsibility of the clearal government during this terrible crisis have not, thank He aven! incurred such reproaches, they have not healtated a moment in their duty, which was to perish, arms in their hands, rather than consent to the destruction of their country; they have not for a moment admitted the positivity of a dismemberment of the

the Now World, out also to the Cld, where their embarrassment was looked upon with peterure, and where their embarrassment was looked upon with peterure, and where their was a disposition to triumph at thoir weakness. They therefore decided on war, and organized it over an immone territory, against enemies botter prepared and more warliee, and the check diminished their courage. They have at least brought things to the point at which we see them now, overcoming that difficulty of distance which had been declared to be insurmountable, and at King at the same time at Richmond. New Orleans and Charleston, if not the immediate re-establishment of concord, at least the end of the revoit and the welfare of the country. And during the darkest days of this civil lear, openly encuraged obroad, when their reverse were the several, with the enemy at he goles of the capital, and treason within their wealls, they did not act opening a single suspected person, nor put to death a single pathy on; they have only shed blood on the fields of battle, where volunteers, and volunteers alone, give their lives daily for this just cause. That is the specade which we. F exchange, grant'som of the glorious four ters of that is public new on-template now with a complete mely frace, but with the reducts as the specade which we. F exchange which reducts as incared to fill great endoine. But posterily, which puts everything in its right place, will compare the defence of the soil of great andron. The posterily which puts everything in its right place, will compare to the defence of the soil of great and problem. The posterily which passard for an instant about to postish, to the great detriment of France and to the joy of the anomies of free institutions over the entire to the complete and the posterily which passard for an instant about to postish, to the great deviation of the first passard of the passard of the passard of the passard of the passard of the

to buy the renews stunded to the mourning for the Prince Consort.

[Paris (April 28) correspondence of London Times.]

The Fruille de Thann of the 19th inst. states that M. Jourdain, one of the principal spinners of that town, has informed his workmen that after the present week he will find himself under the cruel necessity of reducing their foours of labor in his manufactory by two-thirds, in order that his stock of cotton may last the longer. He added, however, that he would reduce their wages by only one-third. The sacrifice M. Jourdain is resolved to make in order to give bread to ha numerous operatives is estimated at 1,000.7. a week.

A deputation from the lace manufacturers of Nance lately waited on the Empress to solicit her patronage. The Knpress replied to the deputies by showing them several boxes filled with lace, the produce of their manufactories. She told them further that she would not only not loss any opportunity of serving their morest, but ahe would by her example procure them as many costomers as possible.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.

Col. Campbell, ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Colling of the Colling of

The New Navy and Great Guns of Eng-A despatch from London, of May I (the very latest)

A despetch from London, of May I (the very latest)
says:—
The Times makes a disclosure of the general designs of
the Admiralty with respect to our future navy. Henceforth not so much as a guaboat will be built of mere timber. The modern theory of armor will be applied to the
sailing vessels of the navy, not entirely but partially.
They will be protected at all points and will carry just
so much of a snield as will save them from needless exposure, but not so much as would destroy their sailing
qualities by the weight of the encumbrance. As to armamont they will carry two guns on a platform, which
will render their broadsides, if such a term is applicable,
equivalent to those of our seventeen gun sloops. The information of the Times is derived from a letter which it
publishes from Mr. E. J. Reid, who has been appointed by
the Admiralty to co-operate in giving the sea-going navy
the advantage of iron-plates, which have hitherto been
confined to huge ships, such as the Warrior.

Westwood, Baillie and Campbell are to be puid 245 per
ton for building the iron screw steam frigate Resistance,
eighteen guns, 1,500 horse power, but this comprises
certain stitings.

The 300-pounder Armstrong gun was yesterday proved
at Shoeburyness, as a smooth bore. The proof consisted
of four rounds: the first with sixty pounds of powder,
the second with seventy pounds, the third with eighty
pounds, and fourth with ninety pounds. After the proof,
further experiments were carried on with the same gun,
to ascertain the velocity obtained with large charges of
different kinds of powder.

to ascertain the velocity obtained with large charges of different kinds of powder.

"Distinguished" German Officers in America.

[Berlin (April 26) correspondence of London Times.] Two journals to-day announce—on the strength of statements in private letters and newspapers from New York—the arrival in that city of Lieutenants Von Sobbe and Futaki, the two Prussian officers who first siew an inn servant and then broke the parole, which had been most blamesbly accepted as aimost the sole security for their safe keeping until their fate should be dacided upon. Even the uniform they wore and the "von" that preceded their names could not palliste such offences, and they belook themselves to the States, doubtless expecting those high commands in the foderal army to which their past exploits and the military experience shey had acquired amid the hardships of garrison life and frequent reviews manifestly entitled them. It would seem, however, that the Yankees did not view it in that tight. The New York Democrat of the 5th inst. heads its mention of them with the words, "Arrival of two Murderers;" and, after staining that they had gone by way of Ostend to Southempton, and thence had taken the steamer to America, mentions that they had gone by way of Ostend to Southempton, and thence had taken Consul General, who, however, deciared that he had no instructions respecting them, and could not stir in the matter. Other American papers have protested, it appears, against the idea of their admission into the federal army.

The Invasion of Mexico.

The Invasion of Mexico.

Turkey.

France, supported by Russia, had formally protested against the invasion of Montenegro by the Turkish troops. The frontier consequently would not be crossed. Negotiations were in progress for the marriage of the Sultan's niece with the son of the Bey of Tunus.

A Calcutta telegram of the 12th April quotes cloths 9d. and yarns 1d. higher, while freights were declining. Another despatch quotes freights on seeds to London at 70s., being 2s. 6d. higher. Produce was steady. The details by the Calcutta mail of March 22, add nothing of interest to the accounts already published. Nothing is said in regard to the Confederate privateer, which, by the former mail, was reported to have made its appearance in the China sees.

The Persians had occupied Herat and were advancing on Kandahar. British and had been asked by the Afghans

The Lintest News.

London, May 1, 1862.

The Stock Exchange and all other places of business are closed, this being the opening day of the great fator national Exhibition.

PARM, May 1, 1862.

The French Pren states that negotiations, with the

object of diplomatic intervention of the maritime Powers in America, or the recognition of the South by the principal States of Europe, has been carried on between Paris and London throughout April. Instructions on this wise had been sent to M. Mercier, when the late buttles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervention for the present.

The Journal St. Petersburg doubts the probability of the Western Powers interfering in American affairs.

QUERNATOWN, May 1, 1881.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived here this morning.

The Latest Markets.

The Listost Markets.
London Stock Exchange, April 30, 1862.

Opening Prices—Consols for money, 93% a 94; do for account, 93% a 96; do for account, 93 13-16 a 18-16; new threes, 92%.

The London Times of May 1 gives no information respective the Russian loan.

The London News of May 1 gays, according to one report, the total amount as yet applied for in this market is leas than one million. It attributes the firmness of the stock markets yesterday to the practical failure of the loan in this country. Most of the principal rativesys experienced a further moderate rise. A sum of \$24,700,-000 was paid up yesterday on account of the Ottoman in. Glyr's banking house was quite besieged during the day by the applicants. The scrip has risen from 2% to 2% premium. A further sum of \$24,000 in gold was taken from the Bank yesterday for Spain. Gold is continually being sent to that country, and in the present absence of imports recourse is had to the stock in the Bank.

The London Times city article anys the market for

The London Times city article says the market for cotton goods at Manchester has assumed a better appearance, in consequence of the tone of the advices from india. The article says the stock market was generally sleady yesterday (April 30) at the improved prices of Taesday. The railway market again showed increased firmness. In the discount market there was rather more demand, in consequence of the prepayment under discount of the installments on the Turkish loan.

Livarrout, May 1, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day 5,000 bales. The market closed still at uncharged quotations.

Still at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs dull and easier. Wheat very dull and declined Ic. a 2c. per cental.

Provisions.—The market is very dull.

SHIPPING.—Arrived from New York, Rosa Bonheur and Hamlet, at Waterford; Evadne, at Kingston; Reform, at Be fast.

The rumors of French and English intervention in American affairs continue, but they are not very authentic. One report says the two governments had agreed upon it, and that the west of the French Minister to Richmond was connected with the affair.

The Turf. TROT TO-DAY-THREE GOOD ONES ENGAGED.

Native American, Gray Eddy and Sunnyside trot today on the Fashion Course. There is reason to believe that it will be a close and interesting contest. Native American and Gray Eddy are well known here, and highly appreciated. The black mare Sunnyside is a stranger, but great things are expected of her. She has the reputation of being a flyer. This trot will give sporting men the betting one for the many stakes and purses in which Eddy and the mare are engaged with Widow Machree. Plenty of money is offered that 2:28 will be

made. [From the Spirit of the Times.]

NEW YORK AND PHILADRAPHA MERINOS—ENTRIES FOR THE STAKES AND HANDDAY—OLD KRETTOKY IN GREAT STRINGTH.—The list of entries we publish below for the three-year-old stakes, at New York and Philadelphia, and the bandicap at New York for all ages, will satisfy the most incretitious as to the aplendid prospect there is now before us for the revival of racing in the North. Without taking into account the famous borses which the Kentucky, trainers mean to bring here to run for the purses offered, the entries for the sweepstakes and handicap which we give below, ompose such a galaxy of thoroughbred racers as was never seen in the North before at any one meeting. We must premise by saying that these entries are all that had come to hand on Saturday last, but as on that day one letter was received which had been posted on the first of the month, it is not impossible that other nominations may yet be re-

ooked.

For the sweepstakes for three year olds, two mile heats, at New York, the following are nominated:

B. A. Alexander, Esq., b. f. Ann Clark, by Lexington, dam Kitly Clark, by Glencoe.

B. A. Alexander, Esq., b. f. Bayflower, by Lexington. r, Esq., b. f. Bayflower, by Lexington; dam Bayleaf, by imported Yorkshire.

R. A. Alexander, Eng., b. c. Nocton, by Lexin,
Novice, by Glencoe.

Hon. Zeb Ward and W. F. Jones, b. c. Blondi
ported Sovereigs, dam by Glencoe.

ported Sovereign, dam by Glencoe.
Col. Cam bell. ch. c. by Wagner, dam Fanny Campbell, by Glencoe.
Col. Campbell, cb. c. by Wagner, dam Mary Taylor, by imported Sovereign.
A. J. Minor, ch. c. Wost Roxbury, by Balrownie, dam Columbia, by Glencoe.

nominated:

J. T. Watson, b. c. Capt. Moore, by Bairownie, dam Jenny Rose, by Giencos.

J. T. Watson, ch. c. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nanny Lewis, by Giencos.

P. C. Bush, ch. f. Blue Ribbon, by Revenue, dam Parachute, by imported Yorkshire.

The nominations for the three year old stake at Philadelphia are the same as those for the New York race, two mile heats, given above, except that Aerolite, by Bavenue, is not nominated for the former. It will be seen that eleven splendidly bred colts and fillies are nominated for the race at two mile heats, in New York that nine are in for the sweepstakes, a mile and a half, play or pay, and that for the handicap sweepstakes eleven famous horses have subscribed. Among these are to be found the famous racers Lightning, Reporter, Laura Farris, the English horse Hillsborough, by Stockwell, Bettie Ward, &c. We are certain that these entries will come up to the most sanguine expectations that have been formed; and when to those are added the famous horses hold in reserve by Captain Moore, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Ward, Colonel Campbell, Mr. Mallory, and other Kentucky gondlemen, to run for the pursas which remain open—the stakes only being closed—the list will be such and never before equalled here.

Field Day of the Seventy-Sarat Regiment.

and never before equalled here.

Field Day of the Seventy-first Regiment.
The Seventy-first regiment New York State Militia had a grand field day yesterday afternoon, at East New York, quite a large number of military and civic gentlemen, besides ladies—who always take pleasure in attending military pageants—being present te witness the maneuvres of the soldiers in battallon drill. The day was remarkably fine, and the spectacle presented on the ground was truly exhilarating. Only about six hundred of the regiment turned out, the business avocations of the balance precluding them from joining in the drill. The men arrived on the field at two o'clock, and were at once formed under the supervision of Colonel Martin, who put them through their exercises in a rigid manner for three hours. Nearly every movement was performed in a soldierly and precise manner, particularly the loading and firing with blank cartridges. Wheeling into line, forming by companies, &c., were also admirably executed, and the men showed that they have not been idle since their return from the seat of war. About half-past

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, May 12-6 P. M. To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:—

Week ending Leans. Specie. Circulation. Deposits.

May 3. ...\$133,406,418 35,175,828 8,482,782 109,634,535

May 10. ...\$138,948,211 32,239,868 8,830,321 115,589,266

Increase. \$5,041,793 _____ 347,539 5.924,671 ______ 2,935,960 _____ 2

The enormous increase in the deposits-some eighteen millions in three weeks—explains the ease of the money market and the excitement instocks. Without any victories on the part of the Union troops, this unparalleled increase in the volume of money would have caused a development of specu

ation and a decline in the rate of interest. The norease in the bank loans is larger than was expected. It arises, of course, from their purchases of seven-thirty Treasury notes and government bonds. The decrease in the bank specie arises, in the same manner, from their exchange of gold for Treasury notes. The actual amount of gold in bank to-days is considerably less than is shown above, though the reserve is far larger than is required in the present state of things.

The money market is extremely dull. Money is offered everywhere at 4 per cent; one house had

is offered everywhere at 4 per cent; one house had over three millions offered at this rate to-day. On gold and exchange money is offered at 3 per cent. There is no paper at all, so to speak, in the market. Certificates of indebtedness are selling at 1-16 a ½ premium, and 7.30 notes at 106. If we do not have an era of wild speculation here this summ it will not be for want of the right materials.

Foreign exchange is firm at 114 for bankers' bills on London, and 5.00 a 4.95 for francs. There is very little demand for bills; many importers are waiting to see when Southern produce will begin to go forward. Gold was in fair demand today at 1031/ a %, closing 1031/ bid. Some of the short sellers of gold have been closing up their in-terest. It is not so easy to make contracts as it was; people prefer to buy the gold out and out, and borrow on it at 3 per cent. The stock market was bueyant and excited to

day, partly on the strength of the capture of Nor-folk and the destruction of the Merrimac, and partly in consequence of the steady increase in the supply of money. At the start, before the first board, prices were 1 a 1% per cent higher than at the close on Saturday. When the first board met a depressing influence was exerted by heavy cash sales of Pacific Mail, and by the slaughter by a leading operator of some 5,000 Erie old. This checked the tendency of the market, and for an hour or so it looked as though i would not readily rally. About noon, however fresh orders came into the board, and a start en sued, everything rising considerably. The board did not adjourn till about two P. M., and nothin was done between then and the second board. At the latter the whole market was excited and strong. Governments rose this morning to 105%, closing that hid for the coupons, while the 7.30 notes sold at 106. Tennessees and Virginias each advanced 1 per cent; Missouris %. Pacific Mail was very mercurial, as usual. After closing at 115% on Saturday, it opened this morning at 116, fell off rapidly to 112, on sales of about 609 shares, then rallied to 1121, 113, 114, 115, and at last could not be bought under 1151/4. It is just as likely as not to be 125 within a week. Panama was without change. Central and Erie, old and preferred, were all about one per cent better this evening. The Western shares were generally active and excited. Rock Island rose 2 per cent, guaranteed 2, Toledo and Michigan Central 11/6. Illinois Central and Galena 114, Southern old 14 per cent. The market looks an extremely healthy one the most active stocks and those most likely to advance being, as last week, Galena, Erie, Illinois Central, Toledo and Hudson River. The market Central, Toledo and Hudson River. The market closed very strong, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6'a, registered, 1881, 1053/a 1055/a; do. 5's, coupon, 1881, 1053/a 1055/a; do. 5's, 1874, 953/a 955/a; Tennesace 6'a, 60//a a 60//a; Virginia 6'a, 60 a 60; North Carolina 6'a, 723/a 75; Missouri 6'a, 533/a 533/a; Pacific Mail, 1143/a 115; New York Central, 893/a 90; Erie, 40//a 40//; do. preferred, 673/a 68; Hudson River, 44 a 44; Harlem, 14//a 143/; do. preferred, 37 a 374/a 14// a 143/; do. preferred, 37 a 374/a 14// a 44// Michigan Central, 817/a Reading, 491/2 a 491/2; Michigan Central, 617/2 a 62; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 26 a 26¼; do. guaranteed, 52 a 52½; Panama, 129 a 129½; Illinois Central, 63% a 63%: Galena and Chicago 73 a 73; Cleveland and Toledo, 47½ a 47½; Chicago and Rock Island, 66 a 66½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 69 a 70; Milwaukee and

Prairie du Chien, 293/4 a 30; gold, 1033/4 a 1035/4.

The public continue to send in their legal tender currency to be exchanged into funded stock. Today Mr. Cisco received several applications; among others, one for \$100,000. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows:--

 Receipts
 \$1,155,482 00

 —For ountoms
 129,000 00

 Payments
 1,190,094 42

 Balance
 18,412,861 93
 The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this

morning were \$34,473,630 17, and the balances \$1,944,498 18. The Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Comper cent, payable on the 15th inst., at the office in First street, near South Seventh street, Brooklyn Eastern District; the Essex Company, of Boston, an annual dividend of six per cent, payable on the

The annual election of the New York Exchange was held to-day. Mr. W. M. Vermilye declined a re-election to the Presidency. The ticket chosen is as follows:—For President, A. B. Baylis; for Vice President, E. S. Munroe; for Treasurer, Le Grand Lockwood; for Secretary, George H. Broad-head; for Assistant Secretary, J. W. Munro; for Roll Keeper, E. A. Shipman; Committee on Securities, A. Campbell, P. Marie, William H. Neilson

C. R. Marvin, J. W. Underhill.

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday says:—
The annual meeting for the election of directors was beld at Storting on the 7th, when, to the astonishment and confusion of the Galena interest, stock to the amount of ever \$250,000 was found to be in the hands of the friends of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway. The friends of the Galena Company charged that the stock referred to was fraudulent, that they would have no fellowship with it, and withdrew from the meeting. Of course the friends of the Rock Island road claim that there is no fraud about it. It is probably the beginning of a very pretty fight for the lawyers, the results of which will be reached in the distant future. Our readers are aware that the Storling and Rock Island Railroad is to connect Storling, on the Galena Air Line, with Rock Island, and it is claimed to be by several miles the shortest route between Chicago and Rock Island. The road has for some time been nearly all graded, ties were provided, and all it needed was the iron to complete it. Most of that, it was understood at one time, was purchased, and the road, according to promise, eight to have been running many months ago. But somehow the matter fell through and the road was not completed. The friends of the Rock Island Railroad kept the poils open from ten till, two o'clock, and elected the following Board of Directors:—William Pratt, W. L. St. John, Charles W. Maybury, John P. Babeock, James H. Moulton, Francis Bradley, R. W. Jones, John F. Traey, Elisha P. Reynolds. During the day the friends of the Galena Company elected the following Board—Thomas D. Robertson, Nelson Mason, William M. Kilgour, J. P. Anthony, Henry Sardones, John Q. Wynkoop, C. C. Teats, Justus Rew, Augustus Rice. The Chicago Tribune of Saturday savs:-

	10000 do	6834	50	40 090	0234
81				do830	
81	8000 Chi & NW 2d m	24		dob10	63%
ш	9000 Han&StJoRR bs	47	200	do	63 14
а.	5000 Del, La &W 2dm	100	15 Cleve	& Pitts RR.	19%
81	17000 Tol &Wab 1st m	90	620	do	20
ш		9014		dob30	2016
ш			7.00	40 1.90	
ш	10000 Tol & Wab 2d m			dob30	20
9	2000 do	58%		ColkCinRk.	
81	1000 Gal & Chi 1st m	104	40 Galer	a & Chi RR.	72%
	5000 Clev&Tol af bds	92%	110	do	72
п	2000 Clev & Pitts 4 m		25	do	72%
и	110000 Amer gold.b3			& Tol RR	4634
-1				dob30	46%
31	10000 do819	103%		4	
81	96000 do85	103%	100	dob10	46%
ш	20000 do	103%	500	do	46%
1	125 shs Union Bank	100	200	dob30	46%
1	50 National Bank	96	200	do 860	4636
н	20 Bk State of N Y .	91	1700	do	46%
ш	25 Am Ex Bank		400	dob30	47
81					47 0
36	5 Hanover Bank			do	
ш	10 Irving Bank	79%		Rk Isld RR.	66
8	10 Nassau Bank	100	100	dob3	66%
ш	5 Atlantic Bank	62	100	do b60	6614
1	15 Del & H Canal Co.		100	do	65%
9	20 Nie Transit Co		200	do	65%
н	50 Pacific M-83 Co.,		100	dob30	68
м.	50 Pacing Mess Co.,	110			
я,	155 do	114	100	dob30	65%
я	400 dob30	113		BorkQu'yRR.	69
9	50 dob30	114	213 Mil &	Pr du Ch,RR	2914
81	210 do	112			29%
	210 do	112	50	do	29%
	210 do830	112	50 50 Mila	deP du Cadpref	64
	50 do830 50 do830	112 112 112%	50 50 Mila 52 Tol 8	P du C2dpref Wab pref	25%
	50 do830 50 do830 105 do830	112 112 112% 112%	50 Mila 52 Tol & 10 New	P du C2dpref Wab pref. Jersey RR.	64 25% 135
	210 do830 50 do830 105 do830 330 NY Central RR	112 112 112½ 112½ 89¼	50 Mila 52 Tol & 10 New	P du C2dpref Wab pref	64 25% 135
	50 do830 50 do830 105 do830	112 112 112% 112%	50 Mila 52 Tol & 10 New	P du C2dpref Wab pref. Jersey RR.	64 25% 135
の	210 do	1112 1112 11121/2 11121/2 891/4 891/4	50 50 Mil& 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans	do P du C2dpref ; Wab pref Jersey RR ma BR	64 25% 135
	210 do	1112 1112 11121/2 11121/2 891/2 891/2 ECOND	50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans	de P du C2dpref ; Wab pref Jersey RR ma BR	64 25% 135 129%
The second second	210 do	112 112 112½ 112½ 89¼ 89½ ECOND 105½	50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha F	de	64 25% 135 129%
The second second	210 do	112 112 112½ 112½ 89¼ 89¼ ECOND 105¼ 106½	50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana BOARD, 200 sha F 100 Erie	de	84 25% 135 129% 87%
The state of the s	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 80 ECOND 105 105 105	50 50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie	de	89% 67% 67%
The state of the state of	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 80 ECOND 105 105 105	50 50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie	de	89% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87%
一日 日本	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 80 ECOND 105 105 105	50 50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie	de	89% 67% 67%
一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	210 do	112 112 112½ 112½ 89¼ 89¼ 80½ ECOND 105¼ 105½ 95½ 100	50 Milk 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie 50 100	de P du C 2dpref t Wab pref T Wab pref Jersey RR Jersey RR Trie RR RR pref . 560 do Sio do Riv RR	89% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87%
The state of the s	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 80 ECOND 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	50 50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie 50 100 250 Hud 250 Harl	de P du C2dpref r Wab pref Jersey RR ma BR Crie RR RR pref. b60 do Sio do Riv RR RR RR	80% 80% 67% 67% 67% 44
一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	210 do \$30 50 do \$30 195 do \$30 195 do \$30 200 WY Central RR. 200 US 6a, '81, reg 5000 US 6a, '81, cou 5000 do \$30 0000 US 6a, '74, cou 43000 US 6a, '74, cou 15500 Trof. 30ponsm. 7000 Team 6a, '90.	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 80 105 105 105 105 105 105 100 105 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	50 50 Milk 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha F 100 Erie 50 100 250 Hud 250 Harl 75 Ill C	de	89% 89% 67% 67% 67% 44 14% 63%
	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112	50 Milk 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie 50 100 250 Hud 250 Harl 75 III C	de	89% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87% 87
	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112	50 50 Milk 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha k 100 Erie 50 100 250 Hud 250 Harl 75 III C	de	80% 67% 67% 67% 67% 67% 63% 63% 837
	210 do \$30 50 do \$30 105 do \$30	112 112 1124 1124 894 894 804 ECOND 1054 954 100 1054 604 534 94	50 50 Milke 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie 50 100 250 Hud 250 Harl 75 III C 50 300 Harl 100 Read	de	89% 67% 67% 67% 67% 63% 83% 83% 844 14%
	210 do \$30 50 do \$30 105 do \$30	112 112 1124 1124 894 894 804 ECOND 1054 954 100 1054 604 534 94	50 50 Milke 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie 50 100 250 Hud 250 Harl 75 III C 50 300 Harl 100 Read	de	89% 67% 67% 67% 67% 63% 83% 83% 844 14%
	210 do	112 112 112 1124 894 894 804 ECOND 1054 1054 963 603 603 534 94	50 Milla: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha k 100 Erie 50 Hud 250 Harl 51 III C 50 300 Harl 100 Read 10 Mich	de	64 25% 135 129% 67% 67% 64 14% 63% 63 63 61% 61%
	210 do	112 112 1124 1124 894 894 894 800 1054 1054 100 1054 604 534 94 1024 93	50 Milks 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pana 80 ARD. 200 sha 8 100 Erie 50 100 250 Had 250 Had 250 Had 100 Read 16 Mick 50	de. Pdu C2dpreft Wab pref. Jersey RR	64 25% 135 129% 67% 67% 64 14% 63% 63 63 61% 61%
	210 do	112 112 112 112 89 % 89 % 89 % 105 % 105 % 105 % 60 % 60 % 94 102 %	50 Mila: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pans BOARD, 200 sha & 100 Erie 50 100 Harl 550 Hud 250 Harl 100 Res 16 Mich 550 50 So	de. Pdu C2dpref t Wab pref . Jersey RRma BR	64 25% 135 129% 67% 67% 64 14% 63% 63% 63% 61% 61% 61%
	210 do	112 112 112 89 % 89 % 80 % ECOND 105 % 105 % 60 % 53 % 94 102 % 93 104 103 %	50 Milk: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Fans 80 ARD, 200 sha & 100 Eric 50 100 Harl: 75 III C 50 300 Harl: 100 Read 16 Mick 50 100 Cean 16 Mick 50 50 100 Cean 16 Mick 50 50 50 50 100 Cean 16 Mick 50 50 50 50 100 Cean 100 C	de. De de Cadpret t Wab pref. Jersey RR	64 25% 135 129% 89% 67% 67% 67% 67% 68% 68% 68% 68% 68% 68% 68% 68% 68% 68
,	210 do	112 112 112 112 89 89 89 105 105 105 105 60 60 53 53 94 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana 25 Pana 25 Pana 260 sha k 100 Erie 50 100 250 Harl: 50 Harl: 50 Harl: 50 Harl: 50 Harl: 50 So Mict	de d	64 25% 135 129% 67% 67% 67% 67% 67% 61% 63% 61% 61% 61% 61% 61%
	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 80 105 105 105 60 60 60 60 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 250 Sha 8 100 Erie 50 250 Harl 50 Mick 50 100 Mick 50 100 Mick 50 100 Mick 200 Mic	de. Pdu C2dpref t Wab pref. Jersey RR. ma BR. frie RR	64 25% 135 129% 129% 67% 67% 67% 44 14% 63% 63% 61% 61% 61% 61% 61% 61% 61%
,	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 80 105 105 105 60 60 60 60 60 103 94 102 94 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pana 80 ARD. 200 sha 100 Erie 50 100 Harl 250 Had 200 Harl 75 III C 50 300 Harl 100 Reac 10 Mick 50 50 Mick 50 Mic	de. Pdu C2dpref ; Wab pref ; Wab pref ; Jersey RR	64 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 80 80 105 95 100 60 60 53 4 102 94 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pana 80 ARD. 200 sha 100 Erie 50 100 Harl 250 Had 200 Harl 75 III C 50 300 Harl 100 Reac 10 Mick 50 50 Mick 50 Mic	de	25% 135 129% 89% 67% 67% 67% 61% 63% 63 87 49% 61% 61% 61% 52 5% 52
,	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 80 80 105 95 100 60 60 53 4 102 94 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 250 sha 8 100 Erie 50 100 250 Harl 100 Rear 16 Mick 50 100 Mick 50 100 Mick 50 Mick 300 Mi	de	25% 135 129% 89% 67% 67% 67% 61% 63% 63 87 49% 61% 61% 61% 52 5% 52
	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 80 80 105 95 100 60 60 53 4 102 94 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana. BOARD, 200 sha k 100 Erie 59 100 Harl: 50 Mick 200	de yee	64 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 80 105 105 105 105 60 53 53 94 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 89 89 89 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 200 sha 8 100 Erie 50 100 Harl: 50 300 Harl: 100 Read 16 Mick 50 50 Mick 300 Mick	de. Pdu C2dpref t Wab pref . Jersey RR	64 135 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129
	210 do \$30 50 do \$30 50 do \$30 195 do \$30 195 do \$30 195 do \$30 195 do \$30 200 US 6a, '81, reg 5000 US 6a, '81, reg 5000 US 6a, '81, cou \$30 000 do \$30 5000 Terf. \$30 5000 do \$30 55000 Missouri 6a. 000 California 75. 11000 Ohio 6a, '90 \$30 1000 American gold. 2000 Clev&Tol a f ba 2000 Llew&Tol a f ba 2000 Llew&Tol a f ba 2000 D. & Sab 1000 American gold. 2000 do \$45 1000 American gold. 2000 do \$60 4000 do \$60 6000 do \$60 50 shs NYCenRR. 50 do \$20	112 112 112 112 112 112 89 89 80 80 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	50 Milk: 52 Tol & 10 New 25 Pana. BOARD, 200 sha k 100 Erie 59 100 Harl: 75 Hil C 50 Harl: 100 Reau 16 Mick 50 50 Mick 200 50 Mick 200 Mick 200 50 Mick 200 Mick 200 50 Mic	de	25% 135% 129% 89% 67% 67% 67% 44% 63% 63% 87 49% 61% 61% 525% 52% 73
,	210 do	112 112 112 112 112 112 89 89 89 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pana BOARD. 200 sha 1 100 Erie 50 100 250 Harl 250 Had 200 Harl 10 Rea. 16 Mick 50 100 Rea. 16 Mick 50 Mic	de d	64 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125
	210 do	112 112	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pans 25 Pans 25 Pans 200 sha 8 100 Erie 50 100 250 Harl 100 Rear 16 Mich 50 100 150 50 Mich 50 100 200 Clev 50 Mich 50 200 200 200 200 Clev 50 Mich 50 200 200 200 Clev 50 Mich 50 200 200 200 Clev 50 Mich 50	de. De du Cadpret t Wab pref. Jersey RR	04 25% 135% 129% 67% 67% 67% 44% 63% 61% 61% 525% 52% 73 73 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74
,	210 do	112 112	50 Milk: 52 Tol 8 10 New 25 Pana BOARD. 200 sha 1 100 Erie 50 100 250 Harl 250 Had 200 Harl 10 Rea. 16 Mick 50 100 Rea. 16 Mick 50 Mic	de d	25% 135% 129% 25% 67% 67% 67% 67% 63% 63% 61% 61% 61% 25% 52% 73 47% 47%

 1000 III Con RR bds.
 92½
 100 III Con RR scrip.

 5000 TerHa&Alt 2dm
 72
 56
 do.......

 3000 Chi&NW af bds
 94
 569
 do......

 15000 Chi & NW 1stm
 58
 50
 do......

150	do		1133		do	
50	do	615			do	
100 Er	e RR		39%	100	do	.880 46%
10	do		3934		R'k I KR	
6.118	16				-	112 2000 1 316
Ne	w Yor	k Cit	y B	anks, M	lay 10,	1862.
Bank	ks,	Loan	id.	Specia.	Circu tion	. Deposits.
Americ				1,288,575	55,519	6,776,778
			6.767	2,902,421	270,935	5,614,990
	rs' & De'			104,423 187,258	100,383 304,308	430,783 1,455,766
	YAY			1,397,563	395,374	3,092,427
Bull's			674	50,766	128,558	339,826
	rce			1,114,579	1,975	7,932,343
	mi			2,506,536	124,534	4.956,744
Chatha		2,681		1,530,158	OF 904	3,588,013
	ental	2 401	1,600	119,314 277,970	97,864 236,598	553,395 1,897,826
	nwalth			152,997	294.037	1,005,912
	8'		,690	144,491	154,204	682,117
Corn E	xchange.	2,397		371.700	222,060	1,546.480
Dry D	ock	53	2,421	102,353	178,541	407.560
	iver		939	43,290	103,948	307.635
Green	wich	1,03	1,322	422.436	127,915	1,782,762 544,80T
	8'		6,737	67,019	49 389	441,294
	or			137.634	117,151	1.036,223
		. 779	7,190	102,260	112,312	560,076
	Tradera'		473	286,874	218,720	2,007.453
	r Manuf.			755,798	309,276	1,315 321
Merch	ttan	6,094		1,687,470	100,047	6,255,478 4,785 450
M cha		4,362		671,751	276,823	3,361,219
Monelu	ants Excl			213,889	123,069	1,288,988
M cha	ants Excludes &Ts'	. 98	758	221,389	164,197	1,014,360
Moreau	tile	. 2,93	353	535,439	6,704	2,505,317
	olitan	. 8,41	0,607	1,809,799	258,392	6,177,953
Ma: Ko		1,00	.080	272,952 234.654	233,056	1,127,970 895.949
Marine	& Merch	70	7,316 $3,168$	186,841	216,448 33,038	728,065
	BKR. Ass'		3.843	140,751	81,006	892,709
	ork	4,833		1,723,929		4,106,280
North	River	. 74	8,890	90,142	76,009	641,205
N. Y. I	Exchange County	. 360	3,343	36,788	102,349	335,668
N. Y. (county	30	,981	58,707	79,821 162,640	280,173
	America		,429	457,374 125,625	149,309	1,327,424
		1 876	1.46T	300.683	32,542	1,414,302
	1	. 55	3.774	107.932	104.357	519,531
		1,793	,952	279,276	81,728	1,308,815
		1,251	,704	187,732	130,550	1,033,638
			1,989	2,814,648	345,110	8,851.83T 2,789,041
	8	3,951	374	521,177 89,006	73.892 91,776	547.727
	ic		514	951,497	252,890	2,907,594
St. Nic	holas			121,760	146,535	778,696
Shoe &	Leather.	3,080	,631	230,009	354,932	2,132,799
Sevent	h Ward	1,361	1,845	301,610	218,636	945.454
		5,286		648,525	211,895	4,083,598
	men's	3,386		216,826 1,009,056	233,440 207,349	1,293,672
Union .		3,330	logi	1,500,000	401,040	0,010,000
Total	\$13	8,948	211 3	2,239,863 8	,830,321	15,569,206
13040		TO SEE		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, MAY 12-6 P. M Asses. -Small sales of pots were making at \$5 62%. searls were in light stock and quotations were not Banaperurre.—Flour—The market was heavy and lower and closed at a decline varying from 5c. to 15c. per

bbl. The sales embraced about 14,000	DOIS.	· CI	OHI	Ą
within the following range of prices:-				
Superfine State	1 50		4 6	ž
Extra State	4 70		4	þ
	4 70			
Common to choice extra Western				
Canadian			6 1	
	5 10		5 1	
	5 75			
Good to choice family do				
Rye flour	3 00		4	J
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 70		3	H
-Canadian flour was heavy and lower,	with	Rai	en (٥

1,500 bbls., closing within the range of the above q tions. Fouthern flour was lower, with sales of 1,200 bble within the range of our figures. Rye flour was steady a within the range of our figures. Rye flour was steady at quotations, with sales of 300 bbls. Corn meal was lower and in good supply, with sales of 250 bbls at quotations. Wheat was lower and prices were irregular and unsettled, out more active at the concession, with sales reported of 60,000 a 70,000 bushels at \$1.21 for choice annother Jersey, \$1.50 for a small lot of choice white Western, \$1.40 for white Michigan do., \$1.15 for mixed State, \$1.08 a \$1.10 for Canada club, \$1.11 a \$1.12 for Milwaukee club, and \$1.10 to arrive next week. Corn was lower, with sales of 45,000 bushels at 50c, a 51c., in store, and at 52c. a 52%c, delivered. Rye was rather heavy, with sales of 2,700 bushels State at \$1c. a \$2c., affeat and delivered. Barley was quiet, with sales of 2,000 bushels Canada West at \$7c. Barley malt was quiet, with sales of Canadian and Western at 38%c. a 40%c., and of State at \$1c. a 42c.

Corrus was rather firmer, and closed at an advance o %c. a %c. per lb. A cargo of 3,500 bags of Rio, per Eather, was sold at 19%c. 500 do. ordinary at 19c. A sale of 1,909 bags do. of good quality was made late Saurday afternoon at 19%c.

Corrus.—The market was quite firm, while the extreme views of bolders tended to check sales, which were confined to only a small lot or two. We quote middling uplands at 27%c. a 28c.

Femoures.—To liverpool 1,200 bbls, flour were engaged at 3s., 20,000 bushels of wheat at 9d. a 9%d., in br'k and ship's bags; 7,000 do. cern at 9d., in ship's bags; 300 boxes bacon at 30s. To London 14,000 bushels wheat at 10d., either in bulk or ship's bags, at ship's option; 40 boxes bacon at 30s. To London 14,000 bushels of wheat at 9%d., in br'k and a boxes bacon at 30s. To London 14,000 bushels of wheat at 9%d., in brik and 10d of the for brik and orders at 8s. 6d. per quarter, and another vessel for the same vovage at 12%d., in bulk. To Glasgow 9,000 bushels of wheat at 9%d. her quarter, and another vessel for the same vovage at 12%d., in bulk. To Havre rates were tirm, with moderate engagements. H quotations, with sales of 300 bbls. Corn meal was lo and in good supply, with sales of 250 bbls. at quotati

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1802.

Stocks strong. Pennsylvania 5's, 995', Reading Railroad, 25; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

vania Railroad, 47%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

PHILADRIANIA, May 12, 1802.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 2c.: sales 6,000 bushels; red at \$1 28; white, \$1 39 20cm dull at 53c. a 53 ½c. Moss pork, \$12 75. Lard, \$1½c. Coffee—Rio, 18 ½c. a 21c. Whiskey dull at 25 ½c.

Flour—Market quiet and steady. Wheat dull and no sales. Corn in fair demand and market easier: sales 32,000 bushels, mostly at 37c. Oats firm at 36c. Barley steady. Rye steady: sales 16,000 bushels Chicago at 60c. Whiskey lower; is held at 23 ½c. Canal freights lower—12 ½c. on wheat, 12 ½c. on corn to New York. Imports—14,000 bushels wheat, 101,000 bushels corn. Exports—219,000 bushels wheat, 95,000 bushels corn.